Gazette of the United States.

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THE TABLET.

No. LXXII.

"We often fancy or forge an effect, and then ſet ourſelves as gravely as ridiculouſly to find out the cauſe."

FROM a curioſity which is innate in man, he is often hurried into reſearches after knowlege on ſuch falſegrounds, as willbetray him into deception, in proportion as he extends his purſuits. If we took nothing for granted, that had no foundation in fact; and cheriſhed no principles, that were unſupported by reaſon, our enquiries would be much fewer, and our reflections much leſs tedious, than they are. The pleaſure of deluſion is ſo captivating that men reluctantly bear reſtraints upon the imagination. No period of time has been exempt from a variety of popular falſhoods and errors. Even thoſe ages, that have been moſt celebrated for learning and philoſophy, have been agitated with many frivolous diſputes, which were deemed important from the characters who engaged in them, and from the vanity and zeal that were exhibited through the diſcuſſion. How many men, who have aſſumed the name of philoſophers, have exhauſted their lives in examining the abſurdities and exploding the hereſies of former ſects or philoſophers! How many perſons, who would palm themſelves upon the world as wiſe and learned men, have waſted their days in the moſt laborious ſtudies, without diſcovering an important truth, or recommending a uſeful virtue!

It would be expecting too much from human nature, to hope there ever will be a period, when reaſon is not liable to be borne away on the wings of imagination, and when truth is not obſcured by folly and prejudice. The ſuperſtition of paſt times, however, is ſo far diſſipated by the progreſs of ſcience, that the road to truth ſeems to be more open and practicable. We hear few ſtories of evil ſpirits; and the doctrine of witchcraft and enchantments is generally exploded. The mind, relieved from the fears and deluſions that ſuch imaginary evils ſuggeſt, is left more at liberty to contemplate upon things that have a real exiſtence. This gives an advantage to our reſearches, by turning our attention to ſubjects that can be examined by rational evidence, and afford ſome degree of preciſion and certainty. Our thinking faculty cannot remain ſtill and unexerted. It muſt have materials for contemplation; and it will create ideal and viſionary images if actual ones are unknown or diſregarded. For this reaſon, ignorant people fall a prey to falſe opinions, and to a thouſand imaginary terrors, which an enlightened mind deſpiſes and rejects.

Curioſity has ſuch power over the ſoul, as to make it often delight moſt in purſuing objects that are new and extraordinary. The uncertainty of the attainment ſometimes puſhes us further into the dark, and when we are involved in myſtery, we do not ſuſpect we have wandered from the truth, but that it is too incomprehenſible to be underſtood. Thus many a man has perplexed his underſtanding in ſeeking cauſes, for what never exiſted, but in his diſordered imagination. Every perſon ſhould eſtabliſh it as a rule, when he hears an aſſertion, to enquire as to the fact alledged, before he troubles himſelf to explore the cauſe of it. By this means, a conſiderable part of the inveſtigations, which puzzle the human mind, would be avoided.

In a country where the people are generally ſo well educated, as they are in America, they will not eaſily be duped by magic tales, or deluded by enthuſiaſtic rhapſodies. No pretender to any ſpecial communion with inviſible beings, whether they be good or evil, can now draw any number of people into a deluſion. Thoſe who advance principles that admit not of ſome clear and rational explication, cannot expect to propagate them extenſively; and thoſe, who ſport with hypotheſes that appear extravagant, will be called to the bar of demonſtration to receive their juſt ſentence. Can we then eſtimate too highly the advantages of the many ſchools and univerſities which are interſperſed over the various parts of our country? Can any pains or expences be deemed too great, for rearing up a generation of men who will be proof againſt the abſurdities that have characterized paſt ages of ignorance and bigotry; and who will have knowledge to underſtand civil liberty, and ſpirit to defend it? Are any anticipations, too bold and extravagant, of the attainments that will probably reſult from a ſtate of ſociety ſo perfect, as that to which we are haſtening? How many of the cauſes, that occaſioned the wretchedneſs and downfall of antient nations, would have been removed, had they been bleſſed with the inſtitutions, we now enjoy?

FROM THE SALEM MERCURY.

DECEMBER 1.

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, in his late tour through this State, was pleaſed to honor the town of Marblehead by a ſhort viſit. He was received at the entrance of the town, by the Selectmen, the Clergy of the town, and a numerous body of Citizens, and was conducted to the houſe of Mrs. Lee, where a collation had been provided, of which he very cheerfully partook, with the Gentlemen of his Suite, the Select men, Clergymen and other Gentlemen of the town.—The Preſident, afterwards, with that attention by which he encourages every uſeful employment, viſited one of the Fiſh Yards, and expreſſed his earneſt wiſhes for the ſucceſs of the induſtrious people of Marblehead. On this pleaſing occaſion, the Selectmen, in the name of the Inhabitants, had the honor to preſent their ADDRESS; of which, with the ANSWER of the Preſident, we inſert the following copies, but lately received.

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

YOUR preſence has inſpired the Inhabitants of Marblehead with the moſt unbounded joy; but they cannot expreſs, as they would wiſh, their grateful ſenſe of the honor done them on this occaſion. The two viſible decay and poverty of this town muſt be their excuſe, that they have not offered to the illuſtrious Character who now viſits them, a reception more anſwerable to his dignity, and more expreſſive of their own veneration.

The Bleſſings of Independence and a Republican Government muſt ever excite our gratitude and affection to ſo eminent a Supporter of the Public Liberty, whoſe wiſdom and valor have ſo ſucceſsfully defended the rights of his country. The eſtabliſhment, by the United States, of a ſecure and efficient Government, gives us the pleaſing expectation of the gradual revival of our Fiſhery and Commerce—objects of the induſtry, and principal means of the ſubſiſtence, of the Inhabitants of this place, for above a century previous to the late revolution. In the commencement of the conteſt with Great-Britain, this Town were early in their exertions in the common cauſe; and were not diſcouraged, when they foreſaw that reverſe of their ſituation, which the war has neceſſarily produced. The return of peace did not reſtore to us the former advantages of the Fiſhery, which hath remained under peculiar diſcouragements: and we have yet patiently to expect that attention of the General Government, which may remedy theſe evils, and which the ſubject may deſerve, from its extenſive importance to the commerce of the United States.

The preſent Government of the United States commands our ready ſubmiſſion, and inviolable attachment: and we deem it a peculiar felicity, that the higheſt dignity of that Government is ſo properly veſted in you; in whom all America repoſe the moſt entire confidence; in whoſe adminiſtration, the world will admire the example of a Patriot-Ruler.

Sir, our anxiety for your health and long life is proportionate to our moſt ardent wiſhes for the proſperity of our country; and we are well aſſured, that you will ever partake in the happineſs of that numerous people, over whom you preſide. May the Divine Providence continue to favor your care and guidance of their moſt important public affairs, and reward your virtues, which have been ſo long employed in promoting the happineſs of mankind.

In behalf of the Town of Marblehead, October 29, 1789.

Iſaac Mansfield,
Jonathan Glover,
John Glover,
Samuel Sewall,
Samuel Hooper,
Nath'l Lindſey,
Burrel Devereux,
Richard Harris,
} *Selectmen*

To the INHABITANTS of the Town of MARBLEHEAD.

GENTLEMEN,

THE *reception, with which you have been pleaſed to honor my arrival in Marblehead, and the ſentiments of approbation, and attachment, which you have expreſſed of my conduct, and to my perſon, are too flattering and grateful not to be acknowledged with ſincere thanks, and anſwered with unfeigned wiſhes for your proſperity.*

Avoiding to dwell on the diminution of pleaſure, which the mention of your impaired circumſtances occaſions me, I deſire to engage your thoughts on the pleaſing proſpect preſented to all our intereſts, and particularly to our fiſhery, in the efficiency of our government, and the invigorated induſtry of our citizens.

Protected in the exerciſe of thoſe means, which the beneficent Parent of mankind has furniſhed for their ſuſtenance and comfort, the citizens of America, animated by virtuous enterprize, and actuated by due obedience to the laws and regulations of their government, may expect, with confidence, to enjoy every bleſſing which induſtry can promiſe, and national union may enſure.

Your attachment to the conſtitution of the United States is worthy of men, who fought and bled for freedom, and who know its value.

Your anxiety for my health, and your prayers for my happineſs, are replied to with ſolicitude for your welfare, and earneſt entreaty to the Author of Good for your felicity. G. WASHINGTON.

LONDON.

From WOODFALL'S DIARY.

IN the year 1767, the ſhips Indian Queen, Duke of York, Nancy, and Concord, of Briſtol, the Edgar of Liverpool, and the Canterbury, of London, lay in old Calabar river.

It happened at this time that a quarrel ſubſiſted between the principal inhabitants of Old Town and thoſe of New Town, Old Calabar, which had originated in a jealouſy reſpecting ſlaves. The Captains of the veſſels now mentioned, united in ſending ſeveral letters to the inhabitants of Old Town, but particularly to Ephraim Robin John, who was at that time a grandee, and a principal inhabitant of the place. The univerſal tenor of theſe letters was, that they were ſorry that any jealouſy or quarrel ſhould ſubſiſt between the two parties; that if the inhabitants of Old Town would come on board, they would afford them ſecurity and protection; adding, at the ſame time, that their intention in inviting them was, that they might become mediators, and heal their diſputes.

The inhabitants of Old Town, happy to find that their differences were likely to be reconciled, joyfully accepted the invitation. The three brothers of the grandee juſt mentioned, the eldeſt of whom was Amboe Robin John, firſt entered their canoe, attended by twenty-ſeven others, and being followed by nine canoes, directed their courſe to the Indian Queen. They were diſpatched from thence the next morning to the Edgar, and afterwards to the Duke of York, on board of which they went, leaving their canoe and attendants by the ſide of the ſame veſſel. In the mean time the people on board the other canoe, were either diſtributed on board, or lying cloſe to the other ſhips.

This being the ſituation of the three brothers, and of the principal inhabitants of the place, the treachery now began to appear. The crew of the Duke of York, aided by the captain and mates, and armed with piſtols and cutlaſſes, ruſhed into the cabin, with an intent to ſeize the perſons of their three innocent and unſuſpicious gueſts. The unhappy men, alarmed at this flagrant violation of the rights of hoſpitality, and ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at the behavior of their ſuppoſed friends, attempted to eſcape through the cabin windows; but being wounded, were obliged to deſiſt, and to ſubmit to be put in irons.

In the ſame moment in which this attrocious attempt had been made, an order had been given to fire upon the canoe, that was then lying by the ſide of the Duke of York. The canoe ſoon filled and ſunk, and the wretched attendants were ſeized, killed or drowned. Moſt of the other ſhips immediately followed the example. Great numbers were additionally killed and drowned on the occaſion and others were ſwimming to the ſhore.

At this juncture, the inhabitans of New-Town, who had concealed themſelves in the buſhes by the water-ſide, and between whom and the commanders of the veſſels the plan had been previouſly concerted, came out from their hiding places, and embarking in their canoes, made for ſuch as were ſwimming from the fire of the ſhips. The ſhips boats alſo were inſtantly manned, and joiued in the purſuit. They butchered the greateſt part of thoſe they caught. Many dead bodies were ſoon ſeen upon the ſands, and others were floating during the whole of the day upon the water; and including thoſe that were ſeized and carrried off, and thoſe that were drowned and killed, either by the firing of the ſhips, or the people of New-Town, three hundred were loſt to the inhabitants of Old Town on that day.

The carnage, which I have been now deſcribing was ſcarcely over, when a canoe, full of principal people of New Town, who had been the promoters

of the ſcheme, dropped along-ſide of the Duke of York. They demanded the perſon of Ambœ Robin John, the brother of the grandee of Old Town, and the eldeſt of the three on board. The unfortunate man put the palms of his hands together, and beſeeched the commander of the veſſel that he would not violate the rights of hoſpitality, nor give up an unoffending ſtranger to his enemies. No intreaties could avail with the hardened Chriſtian. He received from them a ſlave of the name of Econg in his ſtead, and then forced him into the canoe, where his head was immediately ſtruck off in the ſight of the crew, and of his afflicted and diſconſolate brothers. As for them, they eſcaped his fate; but they were carried off with their attendants to the European colonies, and ſold for ſlaves.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

M. Bouche, deputy from Aix, lately declared, that the number of French, who had left their country, exceeded 80,000, and that their ſubſiſting revenue might be ſtated at 15 or 20 millions.

The ſcarcity of bread, which threatened a famine at Paris, and was partly ſuppoſed to cauſe the late convulſion at Verſailles, immediately ceaſed, and plenty was proclaimed on the King's arrival at Paris. Ever ſince that time the citizens have been compoſed and ſatisfied reſpecting the article of corn.

PARIS, AUGUST 28.

To prevent the ſcarcity of bread as much as poſſible, ſeveral families of the patriotic party have adopted the plan of eating rice inſtead of bread, which has been of great ſervice; and premiums have been offered to labourers, as an encouragement for their working double tides, to get in the harveſt, and furniſh the markets with freſh grain.

There is no doubt but this ſcarcity is kept up by ſome ſecret engines of the court party, enemies to the preſent revolutions, whoſe object it is to foment diſturbances under the preſent ſyſtem of Government. They have ſucceeded in ſeveral inſtances, particularly in the frontier towns, where large quantities of grain are daily coming from foreign markets, but are carried off without any one's knowing what becomes of it.

OCTOBER 10. A motion was made in the Aſſembly on Saturday, for every Member to engage upon his honor not to wear, or to purchaſe for any purpoſe, any but French manufactures; and that his Majeſty ſhould be immediately petitioned to ſanction the reſolution. A member cautioned the friends of the motion againſt the conſequences that my enſue from foreign powers coming to a reſolution of the ſame nature. The motion was loſt, not withdrawn, amidſt violent noiſe and confuſion on all ſides.

The invalid non-commiſſioned officers have been admitted to the National Aſſembly, with an offering of 4l. 4s. 2d. A Coffee-houſe boy (Coffe de joy) has preſented 1l.

FROM THE DAILY ADVERTISER OF YESTERDAY.

METHOD OF PRESERVING THE BEAUTY OF TEETH.

FROM A LETTER OF DOCTOR MITCHELL, TO ****.

SOME experiments which I have made upon human teeth by calcination and ſolution, convince me that they contain, particularly in their outer coat, or covering, a large proportion of CALCARIOUS EARTH. This incruſtation is ſcreened by the arteries of the teeth, and regularly depoſited all around, to defend them from outward accidents. When it is corroded or worn off, and the naked bone expoſed to the operation of air, ſpittle and ailiment, the diſeaſed teeth ſoon corrupt. While it remains unhurt and entire, they generally continue uſeful and ornamental. But what avails the knowledge of theſe facts, unleſs we gain ſome *practical advantage* by them? From theſe facts then, we may learn, that the enamel of the teeth, which is ſo remote from the influence of blood and nerves as to be nearly allied to inanimate matter, is, like chalk, egg ſhells and marble, readily acted upon by ACIDS. Whence a ſufficient reaſon appears, why very tart apples occaſion, ſoon after eating them, a ſort of ſoreneſs or unpleaſant ſenſation in the teeth; why the frequent uſe of ſharp vinegar in pickles and ſallads is injurious; why lemon juice and tamarinds are alſo deſtructive; why ſpirit of vitriol is ſtill more ruinous; and why ſoot and tartar, employed as dentrifices, by the acid they contain, are often productive of irreparable miſchief—as likewiſe why young folks who indulge the pernicious habit of chewing allum, damage their teeth exceſſively. Hence too we may further learn, that the beſt way to preveut their decay and loſs, is to waſh them frequently with PURE WATER, and wipe them clean with a ſoft towel, and neither *chemically* corrode them with vegetable and mineral acids, nor *mechanically* wear them away by ſcouring with hard and gritty powders.

Does it now ſeem at all wonderful, as people are accuſtomed to take ſo many hurtful ſubſtances into their mouths, that the teeth ſhould ſuffer detriment thereby? Is it not rather a matter of ſurpriſe, conſidering all theſe things, that many have any teeth left? And is not your queſtion, "Why are bad teeth ſo common?" in a good meaſure anſwered?—So far therefore, as the preſent ſubject extends, the preſervation of BEAUTY depends upon a ſure and certain principle, eaſy to be underſtood and followed. As to that harmony of ſhape and features in which the remaining part of beauty conſiſts, the pious Mr. Lavater thinks it is inſeparably connected with moral excellence; I ſhall therefore only add in the ſentiment of this moſt able phyſiognomiſt, that, *the way to be handſome, is to be good.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE GUEST.——No. VI.

"Hiſtory is the Reſurrection of paſt ages."

PERMIT me to recommend to my young readers the ſtudy of hiſtory, as the beſt, and moſt uſeful ſource of knowledge:—Here the volume of nature is unfolded, whoſe pages are the records of experience—Here we may learn wiſdom of the moſt durable and important kind—and enjoy the benefit of thoſe rules which reſult from the trials of virtue, and the misfortunes of folly, at the expence of paſt ages. Hiſtory inſpires caution, without darkening the wind with prejudice, or ſuſpicion—It teaches us a juſt eſtimate of mankind, and abates the awkwardneſs of ſurpriſe and wonder, ſo natural to the uninformed.

The ſtudy of Hiſtory is at once pleaſing and profitable—It does not require intenſe application—It may be taken up at a moment of leiſure, and relinquiſhed as other avocations intervene—and thus may be made a *ſave-all* of the ſcraps of time, none of which ſhould be loſt—for, as has been obſerved, "of all prodigality, that of *time* is the moſt ſhameful."

Hiſtory elevates the mind to a lofty eminence, from whence we take a perſpective view of the tranſactions of mankind—Of thoſe mighty events and over-ruling providences, which have determined the fate of Kingdoms, States and Empires—and while the actors on the world's great theatre paſs in review before us, we are deterred from adopting the habits of infamy, by the general fate of vicious examples—and charmed to a love of virtue, by the glory and happineſs which crown the actions of the wiſe and benevolent.

It is difficult to account for the general ſentiment, that Hiſtory written at the period when the tranſactions recorded take place, is commonly partial, without ſtigmatizing human nature; but the obſervation has too often been verified, to be denied—Fear, favor, and affection, in ſome form or other, have almoſt uniformly found means to influence the pens of cotemporary writers:—However univerſal this opinion may be, it is to be hoped, for the honor and advantage of mankind, that America will, if ſhe has not already, produce Hiſtorians who ſhall intrepidly, and impartially relate, the great events that her intrepid ſons have atchieved:—The relation of the moment, if falſe, may be detected; but if time rolls his oblivious waves over the tranſactions of our country, before they are inſcribed on the page of Hiſtory, many glorious actions will be loſt—and many a hero will be robbed of the honors that immortality ought to impreſs on his memory.

TRUTH, is a ſhort, but comprehenſive motto—An Hiſtorian ſhould make it his *polar Star*—rejecting trifles—*Extraordinaries*, both good and bad, ſhould be faithfully recorded: The *truth*, told of bad characters, in a well-wrote Hiſtory, holds them up to everlaſting infamy—and makes them ſerve as beacons to future ages—while it proves the beſt elogium on the benefactors of mankind—whoſe example excites the admiration, and enſures the imitation of the wiſe and good, while they contemplate the ſame glorious reward.

To learn the paſt, and future fate of Man,
With critic eye, the page of HIST'RY ſcan;
From facts alone, Wiſdom her maxims draws,
And traces conſequences to their cauſe:
Here Ages to the mind paſs in review,
And Nature in the juſteſt mirror ſhew.
Happy the youth, whoſe free, unfetter'd mind,
Draws from this ſource, Truth, ſimple and refin'd;
Who builds on FACTS the ſyſtem of his creed,
And only follows where *their* dictates lead.

UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, DECEMBER 5.

On Monday the twelve amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States propoſed by Congreſs were agreed to by the Houſe of Delegates. This circumſtance cannot fail of giving general ſatisfaction to the community at large, ſince it proves the ſincerity of thoſe who were friends to the government, when they declared in the Convention, that they would join its adverſaries in their endeavours to procure ſuch as were rational and proper, and would ſerve to remove the ſcruples and fears of the conſcientious and honeſt: For the friends to the federal government favored theſe amendments even more than its adverſaries. From hence we may fairly conclude that a general union of ſentiment on this great queſtion will ſhortly take place, and that ſuch other amendments as may claim the attention of Congreſs upon ſimilar principles will be acceded to by them and us without oppoſition. The Senate is yet to decide upon the ſubject before the adoption on the part of this State is complete—but as they too are the Repreſentatives of the people, and no doubt inſpired with the ſame ſentiments of patriotiſm, and wiſhes to quiet the minds of the doubtful, and apprehenſive amongſt their fellow-citizens—it would be indelicate and offenſive even to ſuppoſe that their votes on the ſubject will be different from that of the Houſe of Delegates.

Our moſt worthy and illuſtrious Preſident, by proclamation, was pleaſed "to recommend to the people of the United States, Thurſday the 26th ult. a day of public thankſgiving and prayer, to be obſerved, by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many ſignal favors of Almighty God, eſpecially by affording them an opportunity to eſtabliſh a form of government for their ſafety and happineſs." On this ſolemn occaſion divine ſervice was performed in the houſe of delegates, and the Rev. Mr. Blagrove, chaplain to the general aſſembly, delivered a moſt excellent diſcourſe to a very reſpectable and numerous audience.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 10.

The General Aſſembly of this commonwealth adjourned yeſterday morning, to meet at the State-Houſe in this city on the firſt Tueſday in February next.

Yeſterday forenoon the Convention for altering and amending the Conſtitution of this State, in a committee of the whole, reported, that the Legiſlative department ſhould conſiſt of two branches—

That the Executive ſhould be veſted in a ſingle perſon, under proper reſtrictions—

That the Judges ſhould hold their offices during good behaviour, and be independent as to their ſalaries, under certain limitations—

That the Supreme Executive Power ſhould have a qualified negative upon the Legiſlature; and that the Declaration of Rights requires alterations and amendments, ſo as that the rights reſerved from the general powers of government may be more accurately defined and ſecured.

DECEMBER 12.

Thurſday laſt the Convention for altering and amending the Conſtitution of this State took up and conſidered, ſeparately, the reſolutions reported in a committee of the whole on Wedneſday.

After which they were adopted, almoſt unanimouſly.

The Houſe then agreed to appoint a committee of nine to prepare a draught of the New Conſtitution; and the reſolutions aforeſaid are to be inſtructions to the committee, as far as they extend.

And yeſterday the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a draught of the New Conſtitution:

William Findley, Edward Hand, Henry Miller, James Wilſon, William Irvine, William Lewis, James Roſs, Charles Smith, and Alexander Addiſon, Eſquires.

It is with uncommon pleaſure we behold at laſt the extinction of party ſpirit in Pennſylvania. The candor and liberality of Meſſr's. M'Kean, Wilſon, Lewis, Sitgreaves, and others on the federal, and the accommodation and good ſenſe of Meſſr's. Findley and M'Clean on the late anti-federal ſide of the queſtion, have given the higheſt ſatisfaction to all claſſes of attendants on the proceedings of the Convention. Reaſon has at laſt recovered her long loſt dominion among us, and there is now no doubt but we ſhall have a wiſe and energetic government that will pleaſe and unite 9-10ths of our citizens. Heaven bleſs the wiſe and enlightened men that firſt planned a Convention for altering our Conſtitution, and thereby ſaved us from the anarchy and folly of a Council of Cenſors! Too much praiſe cannot be given likewiſe to the venerable old republican party, who under immenſe torrents of ſcandal have perſevered, and at length peaceably effected, (and even with the conſent of their enemies) a change in our government. Among the new ſpeakers in the Convention who have attracted the attention of the public are Meſſrs. Addiſon of Waſhington and Sitgreaves of Northampton counties. The firſt diſcovers reading and learning

in all his ſpeeches. The laſt is eloquent, cloſe, and pointed in all his obſervations. If this young gentleman proceeds as he has begun, he muſt one day riſe to great eminence in political life.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 19.

On Tueſday Evening the exhibitions at the Theatre were cloſed with the HEIRESS—the MISER, and DARBY'S RETURN; after which MRS. HENRY ſpoke the following farewell Epilogue.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. HENRY, at the THEATRE, on Tueſday Evening.

[*Written by the author of* "AMERICAN SHANDYISM."]

GOOD truth! that they ſhould ever pitch on me,
The Company's Ambaſſadreſs to be,
I, who ſo oft appear with *face of woe*,
Am ſent, their *cheerful* gratitude to ſhow.
" Now had they wiſh'd to ſend ſome mournful phiz,
" To deprecate your wrath, and ſtop a *hiſs*—
" Or had ſome author who in doleful dumps,
" Trembled for fear his cards ſhould not prove trumps,
" In Green Room quaking, like ſome half-drown'd whelp,
" In piteous tone, half dead, demanded help;
" Then ſhould I, in my element have been,
" And ſwept the boards like any tragic Queen—
" Have knit my brows, and told my whining ditty,
" Such faces made, as muſt have mov'd your pity.
" But now I ſhall not do my duty half,
" I'm one of thoſe who ſcarce know how to laugh;
" Tho, for the ſoul of me, I can't conceive,
" How any reaſon I can find to grieve:
Good benefits in ſpite of our demerits,
Have given us all, a mighty flow of ſpirits;
And tho I am not equal to my part,
'Tis not becauſe of an ungrateful heart;
I feel the favors we each night receive,
And ſhall be thankful long as I may live.—
Not I alone—I repreſent them all—
And for the taſk, indeed I am too ſmall,
For boundleſs gratitude we ſure muſt feel,
Whilſt without bounds your favors thus you deal.
[*In diſtreſs, and looking for the Prompter.*]
Oh dear—I'm out—what's next—ſpeak, Mr. GAY,
Oh dear—he's gone—and I have nought to ſay—
[*Somebody behind the Curtain.*]
Something about the Stage—
[Mrs. HENRY.] Aye, aye, the ſtage—
That muſt improve, in this improving age.
When Greece was free, and Athens "bore the bell,"
The Stage was Virtue's School, as authors tell,
There from the boards, juſt ſentiment and truth,
By age applauded, form'd the minds of youth:
With LIBERTY, the Muſes love to dwell—
And Liberty gains ground, Newſpapers tell.
What think ye? May not Truth flaſh'd from the Stage,
Help to keep up this truly glorious rage?
Perhaps ſome Politician there in front,
Cries, "Mrs. HENRY, what do you think on't?
Why troth, Sir, if I muſt give my opinion,
As men gain knowledge—freedom gains dominion;
For, as I heard my dear good huſband ſay,
(As we were coming to rehearſe to day,)
" That man, who knows the rights which nature gave,
And is not *free*, deſerves to be a ſlave."
Now from the Stage, may not thoſe rights be ſhown,
And all Man's privileges truly known?
They may! and under guidance of your taſte,
Each day our ſcenes improve, and grow more chaſte;
While thus encourag'd, arduouſly we'll ſtrive,
And do *our* beſt to keep the flame alive:
The glorious flame! whoſe firſt unſteady blaze,
Will ſoon be fix'd as Sol's all cheering rays;
Dart thro the wide expanſe, illume mankind,
E'en Aſia's Sons no longer ſhall be blind,
But join the *one great cauſe of* LIBERTY;
Whilſt the world's voice cries "GREATLY DARE BE FREE."
But 'midſt this joy, what mean thoſe diſmal groans?
Ah! ſure, they come from Afric's ſable Sons!
Oh let not truth offend! wipe out the ſtain!
Shall Freedom's Sons on others put the chain!
Deteſted thought! ſoon may we hope to ſee,
Columbia, Europe, Aſia, Afric, FREE,
One Genius reign through all—ETERNAL LIBERTY.

And now, alas! we come to taking leave—
Cheer'd with applauſe, we know not how to grieve;
Love, duty, ſorrow, fill our hearts in turn,
But above all, with *gratitude* they burn;
During our abſence we will ſtrive to prove,
The worthy objects of your *future love*.

NOTE.

The lines marked with inverted Comma's, were omitted by Mrs. HENRY.

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.

No. XXXI.

The Child, whom many Fathers ſhare,
Hath ſeldom known a Father's care.
GAY.

THE aſſumption of the State Debts, by the General Government, appears more and more intereſting: It is hardly poſſible to conceive how the peace and tranquility of the Union can be preſerved, and juſtice done to every denomination of our domeſtic creditors, upon any other plan. The idea of the individual governments' making adequate proviſion to pay the intereſt of their particular debts, muſt prove illuſory—for if, when they were in poſſeſſion of *all* their reſpective funds, it was conſidered as an oppreſſive meaſure, to make competent aſſeſſments and appropriations for this purpoſe, the plea of incapacity applies with additional force, as things are now circumſtanced.

It may be expected that this juſt, and politic meaſure, will meet with oppoſition—and it is to be feared, that thoſe who have been advocates for this aſſumption, may have impreſſions made upon their minds, different from thoſe that have hitherto actuated them, upon a preſumption that the States will fund their debts on Exciſes and dry Taxes. A few reflections will ſerve, however, to ſhew, that this dependence muſt fail them: From long experience, the creditors of the State Governments muſt be convinced, that their hopes of future juſtice in the line they *have* been in, reſt on a very ſlender baſis—They muſt ſuppoſe that the *willingneſs* of the States to pay in future, will receive ſtrength from the diminution of their ability—and that their deſire to give ſatisfaction to their creditors will call forth reſources ſuperior to thoſe now veſted in the General Government. This is ſo improbable, that it requires a ſtretch of credulity to countenance the ſuppoſition. But if it ſhould be granted, that through the influence of a temporary jealouſy of the General Government, *ſome* of the States may make extra exertions to fund their debts, it is evident that the complex ſyſtem which would grow out of the meaſure, muſt occaſion prodigious loſs both to the States' and Continental treaſuries—and in a very ſhort time the people would conſider themſelves as ground between the upper and nether millſtone:—Such a ſituation would iſſue in the total defeat of the hopes founded on State-Financiering. The ſame funds placed under *one ſet of directors*, would probably pay much more, than if divided under two—but if in the hands of twelve or thirteen different bodies, all acting independently of each other—the loſſes and deficiencies will not be perhaps leſs than 50 pr. cent. In ſhort the State creditors, by diverting their hopes from the State government, will eventually realize their demands; they may ſuffer a temporary ſuſpenſion in their receipts, and that is all.—On the other hand, they may be amuſed by a proſpect nearer home, but it will vaniſh at laſt, and leave them no other reſort, than that which now preſents, and which they will *then* ſee, they might have availed themſelves of much ſooner, with greater facility, and more to their advantage. The operation of one general plan of taxation, in conjunction with twelve or thirteen rival ſyſtems, muſt be attended with inexplicable difficulties.—The expence of diſtinct ſets of officers—the temptations to frauds by different rates of duties—the difficulty of ſecuring the collection upon ſeveral thouſand miles of frontier, the incapacity of the States to meddle with goods when imported, and ſo to check frauds, that power being now in Congreſs, and many other reaſons, all combine to ſhew the abſurdity of different and claſhing powers being exerted to effect that, which ought to be *one buſineſs*.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 19.

We are ſtill in the dark as to the iſſue of the late commotions at Verſailles; and this uncertainty is further increaſed by the contradictory accounts of the origin of theſe commotions. If the King ſeriouſly meditated a deſign of quitting Verſailles and the National Aſſembly in order to join his army, it is probable ſome ſyſtem was formed, and that, movements among the exiled Princes may be the conſequence, of which it remains that accounts be received. If the whole affair aroſe from a bacchanalian faux pas, it may ſerve to ſuggeſt a uſeful hint to the National Aſſembly: viz. to quicken their diligence in perfecting the new Conſtitution, ſince there is no calculating the variableneſs of the popular opinion.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, Dec. 2, 1789.

The only news I have to write you is that the Convention of this State, contrary to general expectation has ratified the Conſtitution—and that our Grand Maſter, the late Governor CASWELL is dead.

On Tueſday the firſt inſt. the Judicial Court for the diſtrict of Maine, (Maſſachuſetts) was opened in the town of Portland, before the Honorable Judge Sewell. The Oaths where then adminiſtered to the Attorney-General, Marſhal, and Clerk, and the Court adjourned.

By late accounts from Charleſton, S. C. it appears, that all the public offices in that city have been removed to *Columbia*, the new ſeat of government. This meaſure may *poſſibly* be productive of advantage to the State; but in the infancy of our country, it certainly appears hoſtile to the great intereſt of the *whole*, to diſcourage the capital ſettlements upon the ſea coaſt. In this view the *probability* is, that after incurring very great expence, the landed intereſt will *feel* the neceſſity of *again* removing the ſeat of government, and fixing it in its original ſituation. The ſpirit of freedom firſt appeared in our capital ſea ports; from thence ſpread into the *interior* country. Our capitals are the ſeats of the arts, the Emporiums of trade, the depoſits, and reſources of our wealth; and every meaſure that contributes to their increaſe and importance, moſt eſſentially contribute to the general intereſt.

The funding of the State debts by the reſpective governments will be a meaſure fraught with miſchievous conſequences. There will be exciſes upon the impoſt, and perhaps exciſe againſt exciſe, confuſion on confuſion—trade will be embarraſſed; manufactures, protected by the impoſt, will be ſaddled in the conſuming States with exciſes; a conteſt for power and revenue will enſue, to the reviving of bitter animoſities, and the deſtruction of public credit. Theſe ideas ſtrongly ſuggeſt the propriety of placing the National and State debts upon one and the ſame footing: The ſame principle of juſtice pleads for the former that does for the latter.

The State creditors, provided they are left to depend on the particular governments, will become intereſted to diminiſh the National revenue, in order to brighten their own proſpects. But it muſt be remembered, that they will, at the ſame time, be divided into twelve or thirteen different bodies, that never did, and never can act conjointly in a buſineſs of this kind; while the general Government, having *one ſyſtem* pervading the whole Union, muſt act to more certain effect. The State creditors, therefore, detached from the continental, muſt be ſufferers; but united with them, and having the concentered funds of the United States to depend on, their fate is involved, not in the fluctuating councils of a particular State, but in the fate of the whole Continent.

Provided our national credit was eſtabliſhed in ſuch manner as to bring the public ſecurities to a fixed and certain value, what relief would trade, manufactures, and agriculture derive from a permanent influx of circulating medium! This deſirable event does not materially depend on the rate of intereſt, but on the *certainty* of the quantum which government *can*, and *will* pay. This point ſettled, the value of public paper will be aſcertained, and no future fluctuations of any conſequence will enſue. This conſideration, among thouſands of others that might be mentioned, points out the abſolute neceſſity that *ſomething* ſhould be done *immediately*.

The inequality of circumſtances which prevails among mankind, may be traced to a variety of cauſes. Accident has no ſmall ſhare in producing this diſparity. But of all the cauſes that may be adduced, there is none to be compared to thoſe which ariſe from the means of education: For tho we often ſee the ſons of genius and learning, in want and indigence; yet in a free country, where the avenues to honor and emolument are open to all, we ſhall find that by far the majority, owe their eligible circumſtances to their early advantages of education: So that one capital ſource of envy, which is a greater diſturber of human happineſs than many are apt to imagine, may very eaſily be removed by making ſuitable public proviſion for diſſeminating knowledge among all claſſes of the people.

There is a natural propenſity in mankind to reduce all to one common level. Dean Swift's obſervation is therefore founded on a juſt acquaintance with human nature, when he ſays,

Your altitude offends the eyes
Of thoſe who want the pow'r to riſe.

For tho it muſt be acknowledged, that elevated circumſtances often induce and are connected with a domineering diſpoſition, yet the deſire to riſe, is as univerſal as exiſtence; and the preſervation of perſonal poſſeſſions is a right that cannot be monopolized or uſurped, without violating, the principles of liberty. As the wheel of human affairs is in perpetual rotation, the poor ſhould remember that they, or their poſterity, may become intereſted in a ſacred regard to the rights of property and its conſequent diſtinctions.

The ſtudy of geography is univerſally approved, and very generally introduced into our ſeminaries of learning; with this branch of education, hiſtory appears to be very naturally connected; and if added to the circle of ſtudies, as it might be with great eaſe, even in our moſt inferior ſchools, it would prove a ſource of very valuable improvement.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Wedneſday,	Ship Willſon,	M'Evers, Liverpool, 67 days.
	Brig Olive Branch,	Lawrance, St. Martins, 20 days.
	Brig Lively,	Williamſon, Cayenne, 24 days.
	Brig Amboy,	Dykes, Cape-Francois.
	Brig Loverretta,	Siſtare, St. Domingo, 36 days.
	Sloop Nancy,	Price, Philadelphia, 5 days.
	Sloop Sally,	Miller, Trinadada, 28 days.
	Sloop Aurora,	Cahoon, Rhode-Iſland, 3 days.
	Sloop Lady Green,	Godfrey, Rhode-Iſland, 3 days.
Thurſday,	Ship Betſy,	Denton, St. Thomas, 28 days.
	Brig Succeſs,	Burke, Nevis.
	Schooner Rebecca,	Ryan, Wilmington, 6 days.
	Schooner Lively,	Major, Kingſton, Jam. 26 days.
	Schooner Rover,	Gardner, Shelburne, 17 days.
Friday,	Sloop Three Friends,	Claſon, St. Johns, 21 days.
	Sloop Brandy,	Mansfield, Cape Francois, 13 days.

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER XXIII.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 27, 1780.

SIR,

QUESTION twenty-fifth.—"*Do they who have loſt their poſſeſſions or fortunes by the war, endure it patiently, as com-patriots, ſo that nothing can be feared from them?*"

Loſing fortunes in America has not ſuch dreadful conſequences, to individuals or families, as it has in Europe. The reaſon is obvious; becauſe the means of ſubſiſtence are eaſier to be obtained, ſo that nobody ſuffers for want. As far as I am acquainted with ſufferers, they have borne their loſſes, both of poverty, and relations, with great fortitude; and, ſo far from producing in their minds a deſire of ſubmiſſion, they have only ſerved to irritate them,—to convince them more fully of the precarious and deplorable ſituation they would be in under the government of the Engliſh, and to make them more eager to reſiſt it.

Queſtion twenty-ſixth.—*How has it gone with "the cultivation of the land, before the troubles, at "their commencement, and at preſent? What change "has taken place?*"

Agriculture ever was, and ever will be, the dominant intereſt in America. Nevertheleſs, before this war, perhaps, ſhe run more into commerce than was for her intereſt. She depended too much, perhaps, upon importations for cloathing, utenſils, &c. and indulged in too many luxuries. When the proſpect opened in 1775, of an interruption of her commerce, ſhe applied herſelf more to agriculture; and many places that depended upon the lumber trade, the fiſhery, &c. for the importation of even their bread, have turned their labor and attention to raiſing corn, wool, flax and cattle, and have lived better, and advanced in wealth and independence faſter than ever they did. For example, the towns in the neighborhood of the ſea, in the Maſſachuſetts' Bay, uſed to depend upon the fiſhery and commerce, to import them their wheat and flour from Philadelphia, Maryland, and Virginia, and rice from South-Carolina and Georgia: The communication being interrupted by ſea, ſince the war, they have planted their own corn.

The eaſtern parts of the Maſſachuſetts' Bay, before the war, depended on the commerce of lumber for the Weſt-India market, and of maſts, yards, and bowſprits, for the royal navy of Great Britain, to procure them cloaths, meat, and ſtrong liquors. Since the war, they have cultivated their lands, raiſed their own corn, wool, flax; and planted the apple tree, inſtead of drinking rum: In conſequence of which they are more temperate, wealthy, and independent than ever.

North-Carolina depended upon the commerce of pitch, tar and turpentine, and tobacco, for the importation of many things. Since the war, they have turned their labor to raiſe more of the things which they wanted.

Maryland, Virginia, and North-Carolina, depended upon the trade of tobacco to import coarſe cloths for their negroes. Since the war, they have raiſed leſs tobacco, and more wheat, wool, and cotten, and made the coarſe cloths themſelves.

So that, upon the whole, the leſſening of commerce, and the increaſe of agriculture, has rendered America more independent than ſhe ever was. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

ANECDOTE.

LORD LYTTLETON, upon inviting his Son to paſs the evening with him, received for anſwer, he was engaged to paſs the evening with *ten or a dozen friends.* Whereupon his Lordſhip, *grown old in the knowledge of the world,* replied, "I am glad to hear, George, you are ſo very fortunate. Having made the beſt ſearch I could for three ſcore years, I can hardly ſay it has been my fate to meet one friend; and you, it ſeems, find them already by dozens."

LONDON.

EXTRACTS.

From a POEM on the Bill lately paſſed for regulating the Slave Trade.

By Miſs HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

From the MONTHLY REVIEW, *for* March, 1789.

THE accounts lately given, ſay the Reviewers, to the public, reſpecting the Slave Trade, were horrid enough to call into vigorous exerciſe the amiable ſenſibility of the female breaſt. By the ladies this ſubject has been contemplated through the pure medium of virtuous pity, unmixed with thoſe political, commercial, ſelfiſh conſiderations which operated in ſteeling the hearts of ſome men againſt the pleadings of humanity! To find THEM, therefore, writing on it, by no means excited wonder.—Though among the laſt, Miſs Williams is not the leaſt deſerving notice. In eaſy, harmonious verſe ſhe pours fourth the ſentiments of her mind; nor do we recollect among the poems that have lately attracted our attention, to have peruſed one with more pleaſure than that which now lies before us.

She thus addreſſes her country on the ſubject of her poem:

BRITAIN! the noble, bleſt decree
That ſooths deſpair, is fram'd by thee!
Thy powerful arm has interpos'd,
And *one* dire ſcene forever clos'd;
Its horror ſhall no more belong
To that foul drama, deep with wrong.
O, firſt of EUROPE's poliſh'd lands,
To eaſe the captive's iron bands!
Long as thy glorious annals ſhine,
This proud diſtinction ſhall be thine:
Not firſt alone when valor leads
To ruſh on danger's nobleſt deeds;
When mercy calls thee to explore
A gloomy path untrod before,
Thy ardent ſpirit ſprings to heal!
And, greatly gen'rous, dares to feel!
Valor is like the meteor's light,
Whoſe partial flaſh leaves deeper night;
While mercy, like the lunar ray,
Gilds the thick ſhade with ſofter day.

The laſt lines of this extract lead us to obſerve, that our poeteſs is peculiarly happy in the choice and application of her ſimilies:

The traders in ſlaves are deſcribed as beings,

Whoſe harden'd ſouls no more retain
Impreſſions nature ſtamp'd in vain;
All that diſtinguiſhes their KIND,
For ever blotted from their mind:
As ſtreams that once the landſcape gave,
Reflected on the trembling wave,
Their ſubſtance change, when lock'd in froſt,
And reſt, in dead contraction loſt;
Who view unmov'd, the look, that tells
The pang that in the boſom dwells.

The picture that follows, of the wretched Negro juſt landed in the Weſt-Indies, and ſold, is extremely natural:

When borne at length to weſtern lands,
Chain'd on the beach the captive ſtands,
Where man, dire merchandize, is ſold,
And barter'd life is paid for gold;
In mute affliction, ſee him try
To read his new poſſeſſor's eye;
If one bleſt glance of mercy there,
One half-form'd tear may check deſpair!

What is ſaid of avarice muſt not be here omitted:

HIS ſway the harden'd boſom leads
To cruelty's remorſeleſs deeds;
Like the blue lightning when it ſprings
With fury on its livid wings,
Darts to its goal with baleful force,
Nor heeds that ruin marks its courſe.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ABSTRACT *of* JOURNAL *of the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, July 18.

ON motion to ſtrike out of line 13th theſe words, "To be appointed by the ſaid principal officer," paſſed in the negative.

Agreed to expunge the proviſo in lines 17th, 18th, and 19th, to wit:

"*Provided nevertheleſs*, That no appointment of ſuch chief clerk ſhall be valid, until the ſame ſhall have been approved by the Preſident of the United States."

Upon the queſtion, "To concur in this bill as amended?" and one fifth of the Senators preſent requiring the yeas and nays, the determination was as follows:

YEAS. Mr. Baſſett, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Elliſworth, Mr. Elmer, Mr. Henry, Mr. Morris, Mr. Patterſon, Mr. Read, Mr. Strong.

NAYS. Mr. Few, Mr. Grayſon, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Johnſon, Mr. Izard, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Lee, Mr. Maclay, Mr. Wingate.

So the bill was concurred with amendments.

MONDAY, July 20.

Agreeably to the order of the day, proceeded to the ſecond reading of the bill, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States."

And after debate it was committed to Mr. Morris, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Carroll. Mr. Dalton, and Mr. Lee, to report ſuch additions and alterations as they may judge requiſite.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Mr. Preſident,

The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed a bill, entitled, "An act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light-houſes, beacons, and buoys." They have concurred in the amendments propoſed by the Senate to a bill, entitled, "An act for eſtabliſhing an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs." And they have received from the Preſident of the United States an enrolled bill, entitled, "An act impoſing duties on tonnage," with his ſignature affixed thereto. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 21.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, with a bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the government of the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio;" which was read a firſt time.

THURSDAY, July 23.

The bill. entitled, "An act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light-houſes, beacons, and buoys," was read a ſecond time, and committed to Mr. Morris, Mr. Langdon, and Mr. Dalton.

On the queſtion, whether the clauſes in the bill, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States," providing, "That oaths ſhall be adminiſtered to the maſter, or other perſons having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel," ſhall be expunged, and the words "And the owner and maſter's declaration, with penalties for falſe entry," be ſubſtituted? Paſſed in the negative. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, July 25.

The honorable Rufus King, from the State of New-York, appeared, produced his credentials and took his ſeat; and the oath was adminiſtered to him according to law.

MONDAY, July 27.

The honorable Philip Schuyler, from the State of New-York, appeared, produced his credentials and took his ſeat; and the oath was adminiſtered to him according to law.

Mr. Patterſon had leave of abſence for four days.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, with a bill, entitled, "An act for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States," for concurrence; and informed the Senate, that the Preſident of the United States had affixed his ſignature to a bill, entitled, "An act for the eſtabliſhment of an Executive Department, to be denominated the department of Foreign Affairs;" and had returned the ſame to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The firſt mentioned bill was read a firſt time.

Proceeded to the third reading of a bill, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law, on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States;"

And reſolved that the Senate do concur therein with amendments.

TUESDAY, July 28.

Mr. Johnſon, in behalf of the committee appointed the 13th of May, reported a bill, entitled, "An act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States;" which was read a firſt time.

The Secretary carried to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the bill entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States."

On motion, the Senators from the State of New-York proceeded to draw lots for their claſſes, in conformity to the reſolve of the 14th of May: And two lots, No 3 and a blank, being by the Secretary rolled up, and put into a box, Mr. Schuyler drew blank, and Mr. King having drawn No. 3, his ſeat ſhall accordingly be vacated in the Senate at the expiration of the ſixth year.

The Secretary proceeded to put two other lots into the box marked No. 1, and No. 2; and Mr. Schuyler having drawn lot No. 1, his ſeat ſhall accordingly be vacated in the Senate, at the expiration of the ſecond year.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Mr. Preſident,

The Houſe of Repreſentatives have conſidered the amendments propoſed by the Senate upon the bill, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States," and concurred therein. Adjourned.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE OHIO COMPANY.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Agents, it is very much for the intereſt of the proprietors at large, that all the lands of the purchaſe ſhould be divided and allotted as immediately as may be—And in order to accommodate them generally, by the option of claſſing as they may think proper, and drawing their rights or ſhares (where they may poſſeſs more than one) either together in contiguity, or by detaching and annexing them to diſtinct claſſes or diviſions (at their own election) to give them the greater chance for variety in ſoil and ſituation—It is unanimouſly reſolved, That as ſoon as the exploring committee ſhall have appropriated the lands for donation ſettlements, in quantity ſufficient for all the proprietors, WINTHROP SARGENT, JOSEPH GILLMAN, and RETURN J. MEIGS, Eſquires, who are hereby appointed a committee for that purpoſe, ſhall immediately make out, upon a large ſcale, a complete map or plan of the whole purchaſe from the beſt information, which they may be *then* able to obtain, expreſſing all the lands of the eight acre, three acre, city lots and commons, one hundred and ſixty acre, and donation lots, the reſerved lots of Congreſs, ſchool lots, and lots appropriated for religious purpoſes—alſo, the two townſhips given by Congreſs for an univerſity, and the towns or ſituations for towns to be reſerved by the company for a future allotment.—*That*, all the reſiduary lands ſhall be, by them, the ſaid committee of three, divided and numbered upon paper, into forty equal grand diviſions of twenty-five ſhares each, as like in quality as may be: That each grand diviſion be divided into five ſub-diviſions of five ſhares each, and each ſub-diviſion into ſections of ſingle ſhares:—That as ſoon as the map or plan is completed, the agents will form or claſs their ſubſcribers (who ſhall not previouſly claſs themſelves) by ſections or ſingle ſhares, into ſub-diviſions of five, and grand diviſions of twenty-five, and immediately proceed to drawing by lot for ſaid lands; by grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions and ſections: That in all draughts of ſub-diviſions (into ſections) which may be made up of proprietors, holding four, three, or two and ſingle ſhares, it ſhall be the uſage for the greateſt proprietor, or holder of the greateſt number of ſhares, to take his lands in contiguity, by lot, either in the ſouthern or northern part of the ſub-diviſion, where they ſhall be numbered from north to ſouth, and in the weſtern or eaſtern (by lot alſo) where they may be numbered from weſt to eaſt; and where ſub-diviſions may be made up of two proprietors of two ſhares each, and one of one ſhare, the two greateſt proprietors ſhall receive their ſections, by lot, either in the ſouthern or weſtern part of the ſub-diviſion. *Reſolved*, That the before named committee, be directed to prepare the names and numbers, and make all the neceſſary arrangements for the intended draught: That previous to the drawing for this ultimate grand diviſion of lands, there ſhall be returns of the proprietors, as they may be claſſed by the agents (or otherwiſe) lodged in the Secretary's office, and it is recommended in all caſes to conſult the inclinations and intereſts of the proprietors in the order of claſſing.

Reſolved, That the agents will give public notice of the time and place of drawing, and that there be two perſons no ways intereſted in the draughts, who ſhall be ſworn to the faithfully drawing out the names and numbers from the boxes, and who alone ſhall be employed in this buſineſs for the draught of grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions, and ſections.

Reſolved, That the Secretary cauſe the foregoing reſolutions to be publiſhed in the newſpapers of New-York, and the New-England States; to the end that the proprietors at large may have the option of claſſing themſelves as they may think proper: And they are hereby requeſted ſo to do, and to expreſs themſelves upon *this ſubject*, either to their reſpective agents, or by information in writing addreſſed to, and to be lodged with the Secretary, at his office in the city of Marietta, previous to the firſt Monday of March, 1790—Upon which day it is expected the diviſion will take place.

WINTHROP SARGENT,
Secretary to the Ohio Company.

Marietta, 3d November, 1789.

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☞ *THE Gazette of the United States circulates in every part of the Union—being honored by ſubſcribers in Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Maſſachuſetts, New-Hampſhire, and Diſtrict of Maine, Canada, Europe, and the Weſt Indies. This extenſive circulation renders it a proper vehicle for* ADVERTISEMENTS *of a general, commercial and governmental import:—By the particular deſire and advice, therefore, of a number of its patrons, this paper will be open for the reception of advertiſements of the above deſcription; which as they will convey intelligence of an intereſting nature, the Editor hopes their inſertion will meet the approbation of his friends in general. Should the number at any time amount to more than a page in the Gazette, they will be given in a Supplement.*

JOHN FENNO.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1789.

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